ANGLO-JAPANESE NEW AGREEMENT

Makes Great Britain Japan and Japan Great Britain for Defens: In Regions of East Asia

INDIA SPECIFICALLY INCLUDED

Regarded as a Guarantee of Peace—Duration of the Compact is Ten Years.

London, Sept. 26.—The text of the new agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed by Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, on Aug. 12, was issued by the foreign office late last evening. The momentous document is a brief one, comprising less than 800 words, including eight articles and a preamble.

Accompanying the agreement is a covering letter from Lord Lansdowne to the British ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Paris for transmission to the Russian and French governments, respectively, in which the foreign secretary courteously reviews the agreement and carefully points out that the new defensive alliance is not intended as a menace, but rather as a guarantee of peace and prosperity in the far east, in which all countries may participate.

The main features of the new agreement have already been forecasted in the Associated Press dispatches from London and Paris. The articles of the official text, however, bring out forcefully the tremendous importance to both countries of this alliance, which practically makes Great Britain Japan and Japan Great Britain for the purpose of defense "in the regions of East Asia and India."

This inclusion of India specifically as a point at which any aggression by a foreign powtr will call for the assistance of Japan finds much favor with the press of London, the morning papers is long articles welcoming the new and more extensive alliance of the two insular kingdoms west and east as giving immediate relief from the dangerous thundercloud which for so many years has hung over the Indian frontier.

Baron Hayashi, who was interviewed by the Associated Press after the publication of the agreement, said:

"The new treaty forms an effective safeguard against the renewal of disturbances in the far east. That is its object. We cannot say that a permanent peace has been secured—that is too much to be sure of—but we can aver that tranquility has been assured for a long time to come. This applies not only to great Britain and Japan, but also to all powers having political or commercial interests in that part of the world, in fact, to all who have been interested in maintaining the status quo.

"I repeat that the treaty is a sure guarantee of peace, for that is its aim and object. It should be clearly recognized by all that it is not meant as a menace to any one. It has no aggressive intent, its only object being to secure the peace of the world so far as the far east is concerned. The treaty is so clearly worded that no further comment is needed and I am convinced that it will form, as was intended, the most powerful factor for peace. I hope that the people of both countries will realize this and will keep to the spirit of the treaty for a very long time to come."

Sir Charles Dilk, in speaking to the Associated Press, took the position that the new treaty makes no changes in the pre-existing status quo, but said it was an inevitable consequence of the new conditions in the far east and it was only a stronger guarantee for the maintenance of peace than the previous alliance. He argued that Russia never really was a menace to the Indian frontier, but merely played on the susceptibilities of Great Britain. With regard to Persia, Sir Charles did not believe that Russia would ever risk a quarrel with India.

"In reality," said he, "the countries most affected are France and Germany, because to both the new treaty secures possessions which they might have found it impossible to defend. To France the arrangement is entirely satisfactory. With Germany the case may be different because it deals a blow at the aspirations which Germany is supposed to entertain with regard to the province of Shantung, and because Germany's present privileged position in Shantung may become non-existent by reason of the treaty. Germany, therefore, may have some slight feeling of irritation because of the limitation thus imposed. It is only in this respect that the treaty is likely to give rise to any permanent unpleasantness. In all other respects it makes for peace."

While there is some criticism of the treaty in the radical newspapers, it is only half-hearted, and as a whole London, which has been anxiously awaiting the breaking of official silence with regard to the document, heaves a sigh of relief and greets with great satisfaction the positive assurance of the future assistance of a powerful oriental ally in all matters pertaining to far eastern politics.

The preamble reads:

PREAMBLE.

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them Jan. 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object:

"A—Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and India.

"B—The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"C—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

"Article 1—It is agreed that, whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble to this agreement are in jeopardy, the two government will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

"Article 2—Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

"Article 3—Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for its guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principles of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

"Article 4—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

"Article 5—The high contracting parties agree that neither will, without consulting the other, enter into a separate agreement with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble.

"Article 6—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality, unless some other power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, will conduct war in common and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

"Article 7—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance shall be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who will from time to time consult with each other freely on all questions of mutual interest.

"Article 8—The present agreement shall be subject to the provisions of article six and come into effect immediately after the date of signature and remain in force 10 years from that date, in case neither of the parties shall have been notified 12 months before the expiration of said 10 years of an intention of terminating it. It shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date for the expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace shall have been concluded."

The treaty is signed by Foreign Secy. Lansdowne on behalf of Great Britain and Baron Kayashi, the Japanese minister, on behalf of Japan.

LANSDOWNE EXPLAINS.

With the treaty was issued a dispatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Hardinge, with the request that the treaty be communicated to the Russian government. This dispatch is explanatoroy of the delay in publishing the treaty, due to the progress of negotiations looking to peace between Russia and Japan. In it Lord Lansdowne says:

"The Russian government will, I trust, recognize that this new agreement is an international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the powers interested in affairs of the far east."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne says:

"Great Britain, I believe, may count on the good will and support of all the powers in endeavoring to maintain peace in eastern Asia and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire. On the other hand, the interests of the contracting parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise and need give rise to no misgivings."

Special mention is made of articles 2 and 3. Of the latter Lord Lansdowne says:

"It recognizes in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies and must henceforth occupy in Korea, and her right to take the measures which she may find necessary for the preservation of her political, military and economic interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations.

"The treaty at this point differs conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Korea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese empire and to its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan. His majesty's government observes with satisfaction that this point has been readily conceded by Russia in the treaty of peace, and there is every reason to believe that similar views are held by the other powers with regard to the relations which should exist between Japan and Korea.

"His majesty's government ventures to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is for the objects that are purely peaceful and for the preservation of rights and interests, the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the government to which they are accredited. The British government is justified in believing that the conclusion of this alliance may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war was so happily brought to and end, and its members earnestly trust that the alliance may for years to come be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

A similar dispatch was addressed to Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador at Paris.

ASPHALT HEARING.

Testimony That Permudez Co. Did Not Assist in Revolution.

New York, Sept. 25.—Testimony to the effect that the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company did not assist in the recent revolution headed by Gen. Matos of Venezuela was taken here today. The testimony was intended for use in Venezuelan courts, in a suit for $11,000,000, which the Venezuelan government has brought against the asphalt company for damages in connection with the revolution. Vencenti P. Leon, a native Venezuelan, said that he was an employe of the asphalt company at the time when the revolution began. He said that Gen. Matos came to him and demanded that the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company pay to the revolutionists $10,000. He reported the demand to Maj. Rafferty, an official of the asphalt company, who declined to pay this or any other sum. For his part in making this demand Leon said that he was discharged by Maj. Rafferty.

Mr. Leon also said that he had received a letter from Luigi, a former sympathizer with the revolutionists, who was released from prison recently. Luigi tried to induce him, Leon said, to return to South America, as a patriotic Venezuelan, and to testify in behalf of the government in the present suit, offering political amnesty in return for such testimony.

NEW YORK FUSIONISTS.

Nominating Committee Fail to Agree on Candidate for Mayor.

New York, Sept. 25.—The nominating committee of the fusion conference met at the Fifth Avenue hotel this afternoon and, after a two hours' meeting, failed to agree upon a candidate for mayor. Former State Senator John Ford was nominated as the candidate of the Republicans and Justice Seabury as the candidate of the municipal ownership league. A. Fulton Cutting of the citizens' union opposed Ford and said that the union could not under any circumstances accept him. He also opposed Seabury and proposed the name of Robert Grier Monroe as the candidate of the citizens' union.

When the fusion conference met tonight the nominating committee reported that no action had been taken toward selecting a candidate and the conference adjourned until Wednesday evening. The committee asked the conference for further time and the committee was given the desired delay.

Baron Kaneko Recalled.

New York, Sept. 25.—Baron Kaneko, who has been in this country as the financial agent of the emperor of Japan, has been recalled. He will return to Japan with Baron Komura, one of the peace envoys, the party starting on Wednesday and going by way of Montreal to Vancouver, and sailing for the orient on the Empress of India, Oct. 2.

"I have been in this country 19 months, during a most critical time in the history of the Japanese," said Baron Kaneko tonight. "I have been received in every quarter in the most friendly manner. Americans have shown a keen interest in my country and her affairs.

"As for the relations between the United States and Japan, they will, in my opinion, become closer. The interests of the nations in the far east in this future should go hand in hand. I am sure nothing will occur to interrupt those that are looked upon as time-honored. The settlement of the transit question establishes a foundation for peaceful intercourse between the two countries."

Yellow Fever Report.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.—Yellow fever report to 6 p. m. Monday:

New cases, 31; total to date, 2,893.
Deaths, 3; total deaths to date, 275.
New foci, 5.
Under treatment, 286.
Cases discharged, 2,238.

More interest centers here now in the question whether or not the yellow fever germ is to be discovered as the result of the investigations that are in progress than in the fever itself.

Dr. Pothier, in his report, says a careful study of yellow fever blood had shown a regular occurrence of certain cells hitherto either unnoticed or not described, which seem to be undergoing developmental changes. In 35 separate cases these cells have only once been found after the third day of the fever and then on the fourth. It is admitted that the stegomyia only becomes infected if she bites the patient within the first three days of illness.

Dr. Pothier makes no claims that his investigations have established the germ, but he says that if the same cell is found in the body of the mosquito during the 12 days of her infection, and if it tallies in every respect with the cell in the human blood, he will be able to announce the discovery.

Though the deaths were more numerous than Saturday, the fever situation today is regarded as showing unmistakable signs of improvement.

Convict Escapes.

Reno, Sept. 25.—John Read, a convict under sentence of 13 years for attempt to murder, committed several months ago on a freight train between Truckee, Cala, and this city, escaped from the state penitentiary at Carson today by climbing a water pipe and scaling the walls while the guards were being changed. He was gone half an hour before his absence was discovered.

Special guards and Indian trailers were immediately started in pursuit, but Read has thus far kept out of sight. The trail has been followed as far as Glenwood, a station on lake Tahoe. The convict is headed toward Truckee, where it is thought he will be captured. He is still wearing the convict garb and so far as known unarmed.

Maj. Stephen J. Lang Dead.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—Maj. Stephen J. Lang, who was one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, died at his residence here tonight, aged 86 years. Maj. Lang was an aide to the rebel leader Kossuth, and after the collapse of the revolution escaped in the disguise of a Turk, and came to the United States.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over forty years' experience—a skilful and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter has the most careful consideration and is regarded as *sacredly* confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. 'The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without 'an examination.'" Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment cures in the privacy of your home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands of bad cases. It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—take his advice and be well.

Mrs. R. D. Monfort, of Lebanon, Warren Co., O., writes: "I have received the 'Medical Adviser.' A crisp, new five dollar bill could not tempt me to part with it."

On receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay cost of mailing *only*, we will send to any address a paper-bound copy of Dr. Pierce's great 1000-page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser." Or, for 31 stamps the same in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. Little pill, Little dose, but give great results in a curative way in all derangements of Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Its delicacy, flavor and wholesomeness is unequaled and it never destroys the nerves of those who drink it.

Ask for the package with the tea tree on it.

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SAN FRANCISCO

RUNAWAY TRAIN CRASHES INTO AN ACCOMMODATION

Accident at Guernsey, Wyo., Kills a Woman, a Conductor, and Injures Two Brakemen.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 26.—A Miner special from Guernsey, Wyo., says:

A runaway train on the Colorado & Wyoming railroad in the Hartville iron mining district this afternoon, crashed into an accommodation train at Guernsey station. The coach was telescoped. The dead are:

Mrs. A. W. Ladd, wife of the station agent at Hartville Jct.; Leonard Briggs, conductor of the accommodation train.

The injured:

Charles Meyers and Thomas Morgan, brakemen.

No one knows how the runaway train got away from the mines at Sunrise. It gained terrific headway on the heavy grade down the mountain side. Persons on the accommodation train heard the roar of the runaway cars and many got out of danger.

Neglected Colds.

Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, throat, ears, head and lungs, etc., are subjected to disease and blight from neglected colds. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is a pleasant and effective remedy. 25c, 50c, $1.00. W. Akendrick, Valley Mills, Texas, writes: "I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup for coughs and throat troubles; it is a pleasant and most effective remedy." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. B

RICHARDS FAMILY REUNION

The descendants of Phineas Richards, Levi Richards and Willard Richards and their husbands and wives are invited to attend a reunion of the Richards family to be held at Room 21 Brigham Young Memorial Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday, October 5th, 1905, for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the Richards family, including the adoption of a Constitution, the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc.

HENRY P. RICHARDS,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

PRESTON RICHARDS,
Secretary.

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Come in and talk it over, ticket office 77 west Second South, Salt Lake. If you are going east come in and get some of our illustrated scenery books.

6 BESTSELLING BOOKS

For Month of August.

According to report from the leading book sellers of the country, the six books which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:

1—The Garden of Allah, Hichens.. $1.50
2—Sandy, Rice 1.00
3—The Princess Passes, William-son 1.50
4—The Breath of the Gods, McCall 1.50
5—Constance Trescot, Mitchell.... 1.50
6—The Divine Fire, Sinclair..... 1.50

We have them all as well as a large stock of other popular fiction.

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Gardner Daily Store News

The Fancy Vest crop is ripe and ready for picking.

Good picking it is, too.

A goodly showing of the season's dressiest.

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MELLIN'S For the Baby FOOD

Mellin's Food — an infant food without an equal except Mother's Milk. A food that feeds, a food that gives satisfaction, a food that has been used for many years with best results, a food that makes the babies grow strong. Send for a free sample.

Mellin's Food is the ONLY Infants' Food, which received the Grand Prize, the highest award of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Higher than a gold medal.

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"The Lagoon Road"

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.
SIMON BAMBERGER,
Pres't & Gen'l Manager.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 5, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.
6, 9, 11 a. m.; 2, 4, 6 p. m.

LEAVE LAGOON:
7, 10 a. m.; 12 m., 3, 5, 7 p. m.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Table

IN EFFECT June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 5:15 a.m.
No. 5—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco.. 8:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 11:45 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco. 4:45 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7:40 p.m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:10 a.m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Portland Butte, San Francisco and Intermediate points ..... 10:20 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 4:10 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 11:45 p.m.

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D. S. BURLEY, G. P. & T. A.
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Note:—Train numbers shown above are Oregon Short Line train numbers and do not apply to the Southern Pacific west of Ogden or the Union Pacific east thereof.

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SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.
Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

No. 51—For Stockton and Tooele District ..... 7:45 a.m.
No. 53—For Provo, Merrill, Manti and Points on Sanpete Valley ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 81—For Provo, Nephi and Lynn ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and intermediate Points ..... 5:30 p.m.
No. 85—For Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 6:30 a.m.
No. 52—From Lynn, Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 56—From Manti, Nephi, and Intermediate Points ..... 3:30 p.m.
No. 54—From Nephi, Provo and Intermediate Points ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 58—From Tooele District and Intermediate Points ..... 6:00 p.m.

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DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Current Time Table, In Effect May 21, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 1:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City ..... 8:15 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East.. 9:00 a.m.
No. 13—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 10:25 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and west..... 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west..... 1:45 p.m.
No. 5—For Denver and East.. 3:00 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka .. 4:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham ..... 5:10 p.m.
No. 114—For Bingham ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local points ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East.. 8:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West.... 11:20 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Ogden and the West ..... 8:40 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo. 10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East. 10:25 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East. 1:30 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden ..... 3:25 p.m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City ..... 8:15 p.m.
No. 2—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 6:30 p.m.
No. 113—From Bingham ..... 10:20 a.m.
No. 115—From Bingham ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 3—From Denver and East. 11:00 p.m.

All trains except Nos. 1 and 2 inclusive stop at intermediate points.

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Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

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